

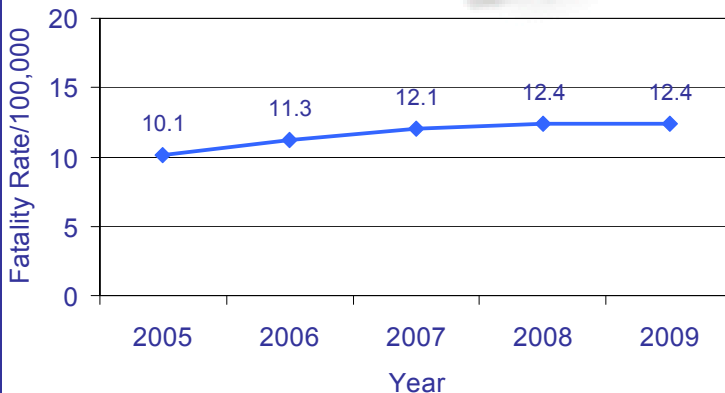


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: FIREARMS

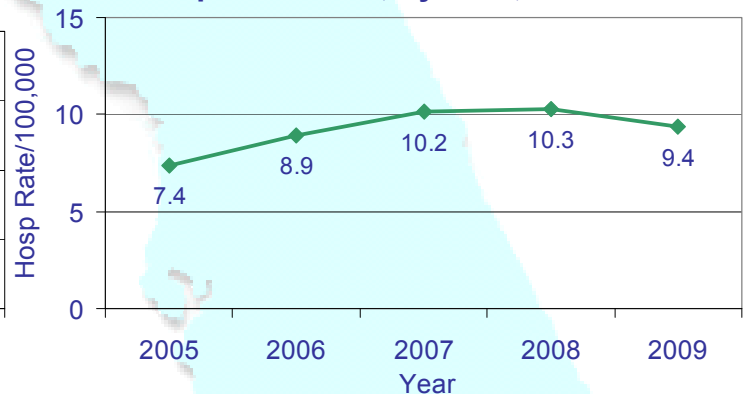
AT A GLANCE:

- Firearms are the second leading cause of injury death among Florida residents ages 10-34 and 55+. They are the third leading cause of injury death overall.
- In 2009, 2,325 Florida residents died due to firearm injuries; there were an additional 1,762 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.
- In 2009, residents ages 15-24 made up 16% of the deaths and 41% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.

Fatal Firearm Injuries, by Year, 2005-2009



Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009



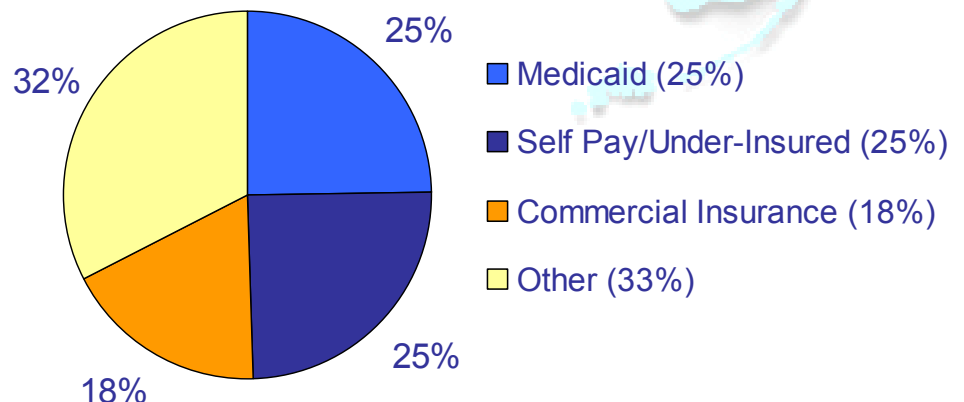
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations was \$48,367; total charges exceeded \$168 million. The median length of stay was five days.
- The payer sources for a large portion of these hospitalizations (50%) were self pay/under insured or Medicaid.

Non-Fatal Firearm Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2009

Median Admission Charge
\$48,367
Total Admission Charges
> \$168 million

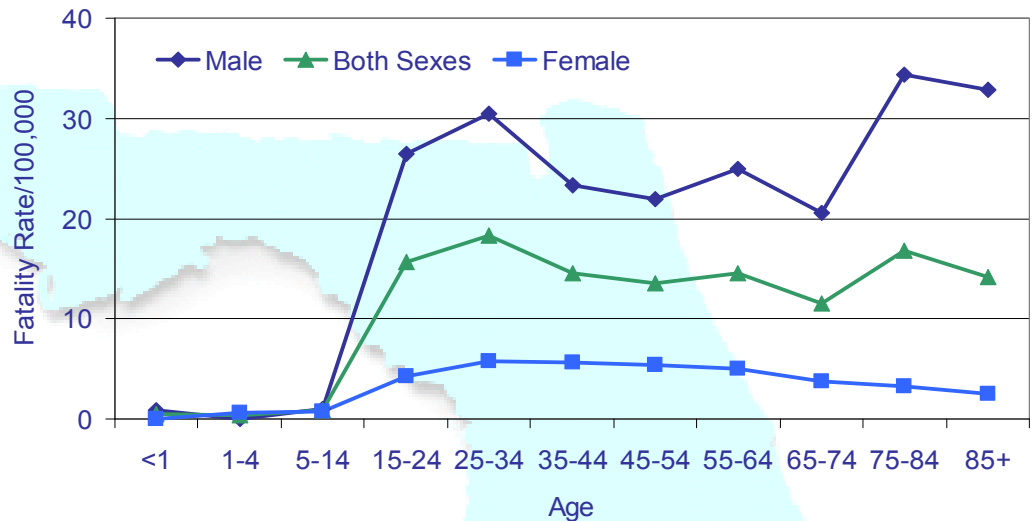


WHO IS INJURED?

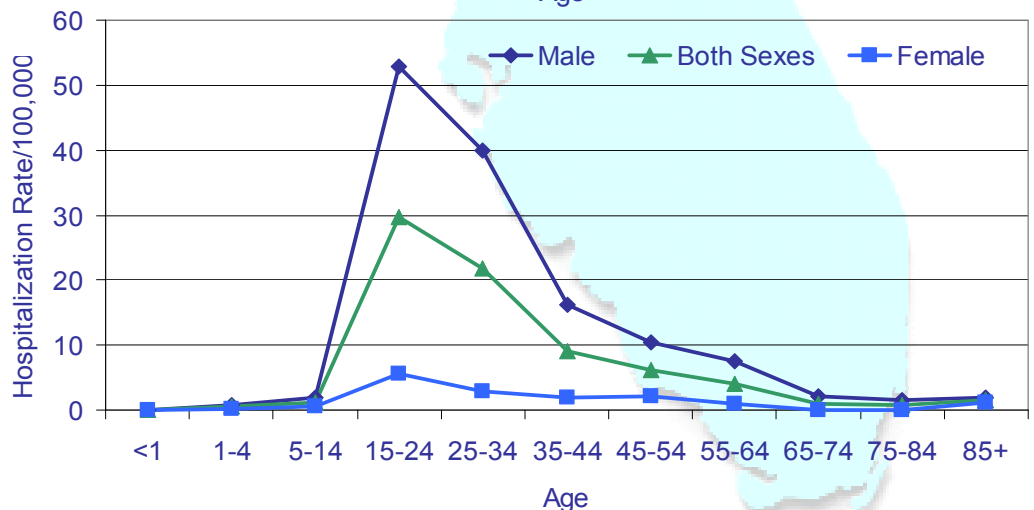
In 2009:

- Florida residents ages 25-34 had the highest rate of fatal firearm injuries while residents ages 15-24 had the highest rate of non-fatal hospitalizations.
- The fatal firearm injury and non-fatal hospitalization rates among males were 5.1 and 9.6 times higher than among females, respectively.
- In older age groups, firearm fatality rates remained high while non-fatal hospitalization rates decreased.

Fatal Firearm Injuries by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009



Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009



In 2009:

- Males accounted for 86% of firearm injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 14%.
- White residents accounted for 60% of firearm deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Black residents accounted for 37%, and Other Non-White residents accounted for 2%.

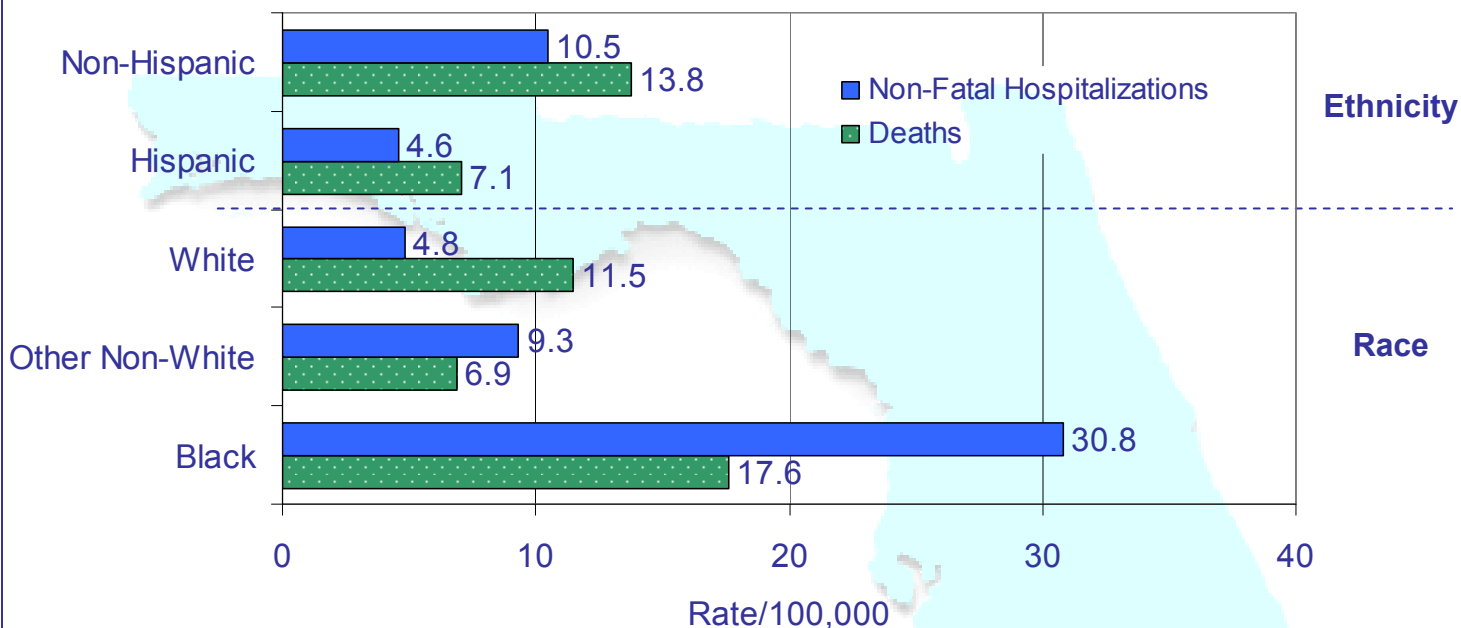
Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	391	1,934	1,741	546	37	2,325
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	175	1,587	730	956	50	1,762

In 2009:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of both fatal firearm injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations compared to Hispanic residents, about two times higher each.
- Black residents had the highest rates of fatal firearm injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations. White residents had the lowest non-fatal hospitalization rate while Other Non-White residents had the lowest fatality rate.

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2009



Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 due to Fatal Firearm Injuries, Florida Residents, 2009

Age	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
YPLL-75	75	218	1,220	20,559	19,217	12,490	9,210	5,380	1,129

- 60% of individuals who died prematurely due to a fatal firearm injury each lost 25 or more years of potential life. As a group, residents ages 15-24 lost the most total years of potential life. Years of potential life lost is a measure of premature death before age 75.

INTENT OF FIREARM DEATHS AND INJURIES:

In 2009:

- 63% of firearm deaths were suicides and 35% were homicides. However, 62% of non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations were assaults while only 6% were self-inflicted.
- Fatal firearm injuries were more often self-inflicted while non-fatal firearm injuries were more often inflicted by another person through assault.

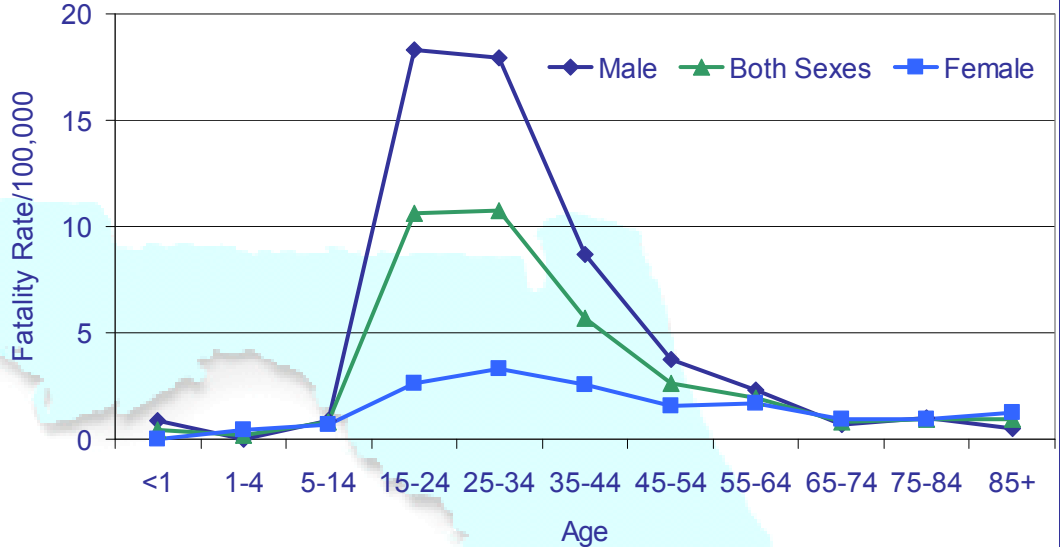
Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations by Intent, Florida Residents, 2009

	Unintentional	Suicide/Self-inflicted	Homicide/Assaults	Undetermined	Other	Total
Deaths	22	1,471	807	7	18	2,325
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	428	98	1,085	116	35	1,762

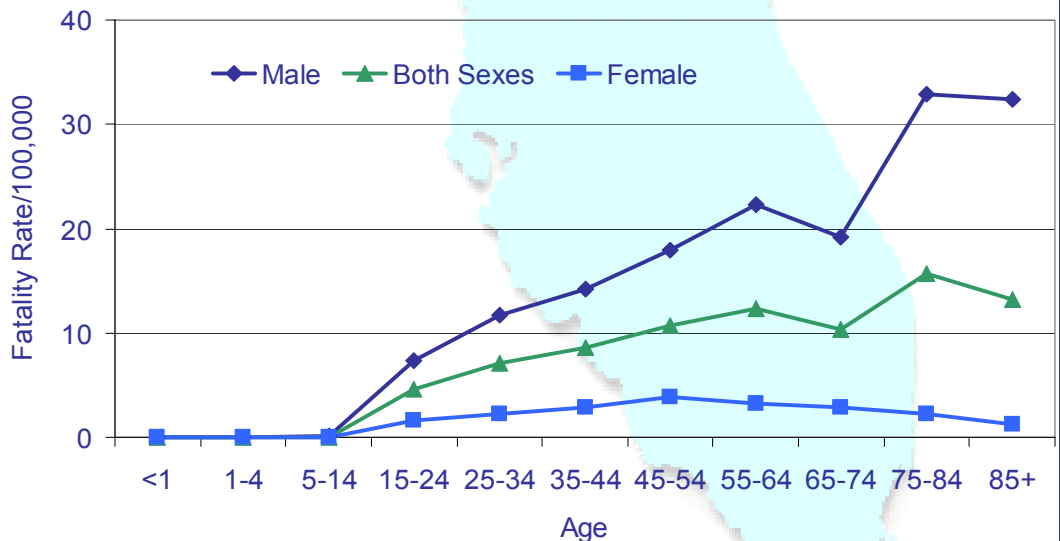
In 2009:

- Males ages 15-24 had the highest rate of firearm homicides while males ages 75-84 had the highest rate of firearm suicides.
- The firearm homicide and suicide rates among males were 3.8 and 6.2 times higher than among females, respectively.

Firearm Homicides, by Age and Sex Florida Residents, 2009



Firearm Suicides, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009



INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/index.html>
- U.S. Department of Justice, Prevent Youth Violence <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/programs/youthviolenceprevention.htm>
- National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center <http://www.safeyouth.gov/Pages/Home.aspx>

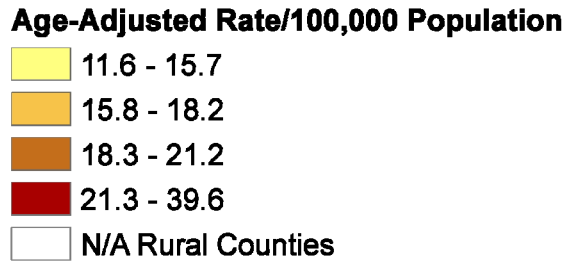
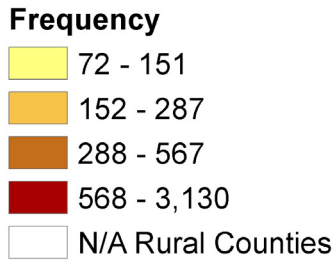
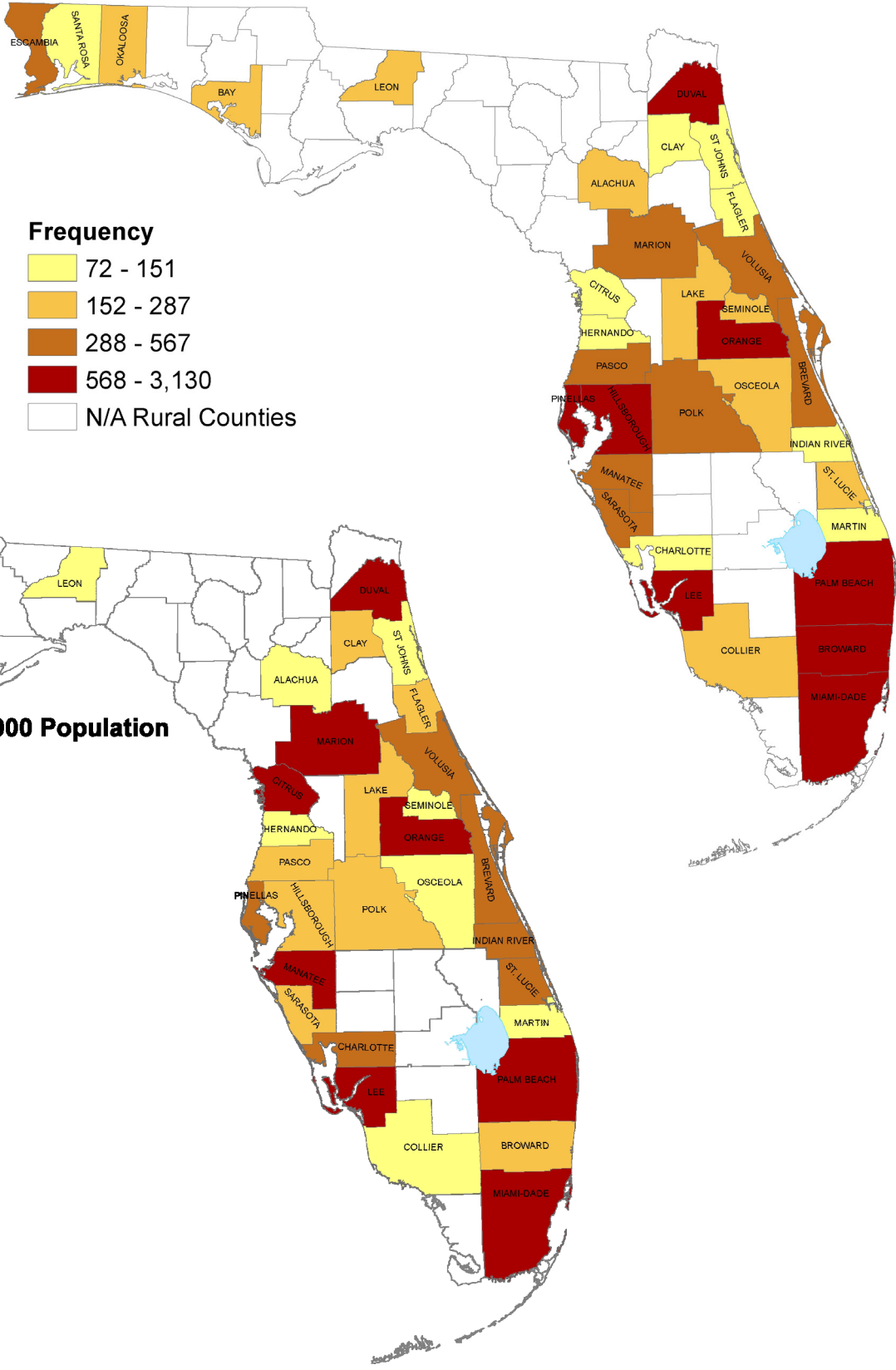
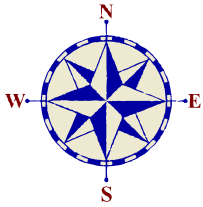
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Firearm Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, Y35.0

Non-Fatal Firearm Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Firearm External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E922.0-.3, .8, .9, E955.0-.4, E965.0-4, E979.4, E985.0-4, E970

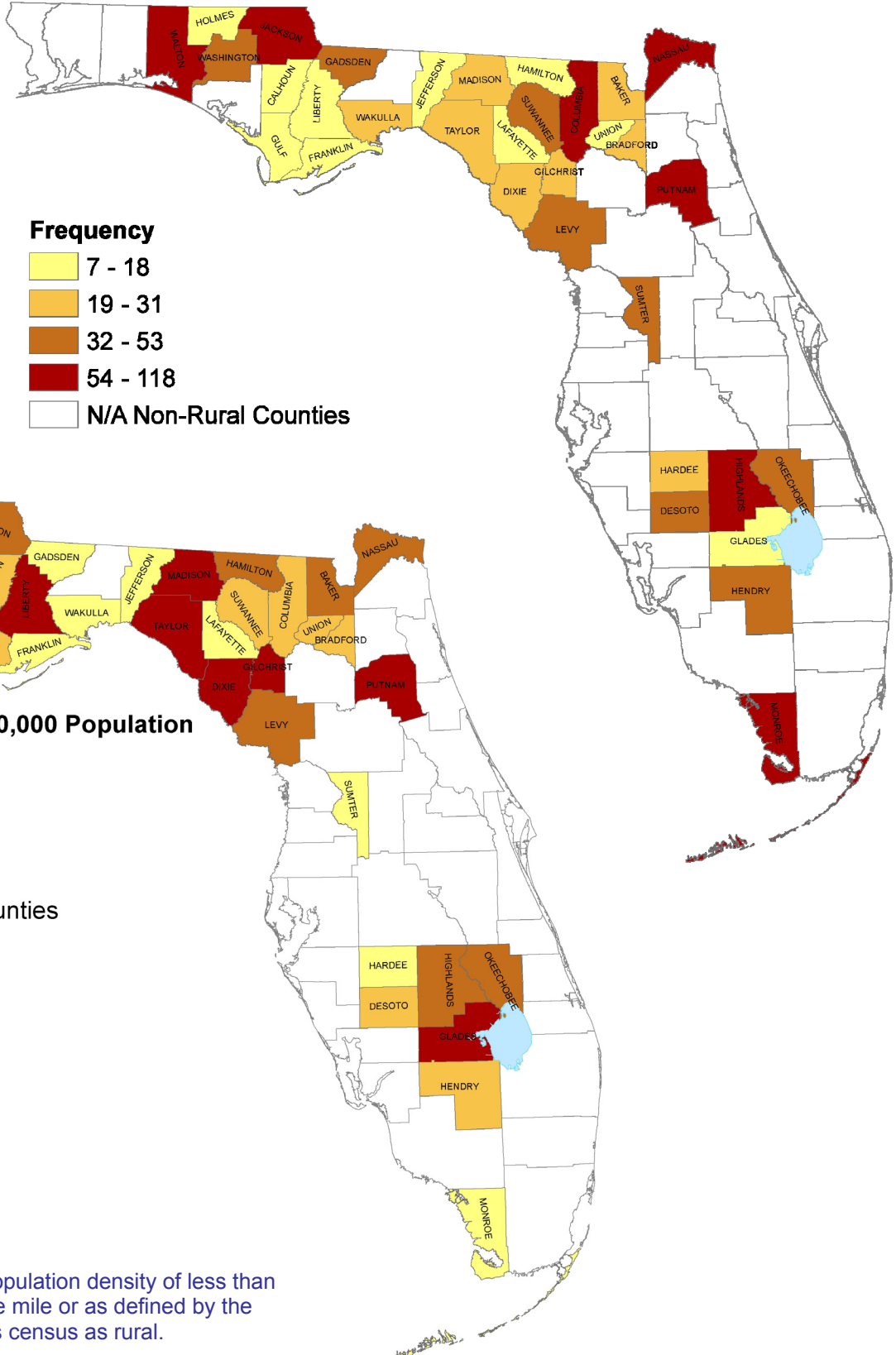
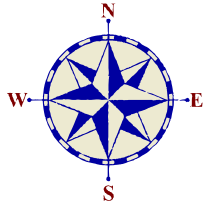
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2005-2009



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2005-2009



Frequency

- 7 - 18
- 19 - 31
- 32 - 53
- 54 - 118
- N/A Non-Rural Counties

Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

- 11.3 - 17.2
- 17.3 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 24.1
- 24.2 - 32.8
- N/A Non-Rural Counties

*Rural – an area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or as defined by the most recent United States census as rural.